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Decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed organizational session for 2001

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Contents

Decisions

Decision No	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2001/201 B*	Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/SR.7 and 8)	4	3 May 2001	3
2001/210	Establishment of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (E/2001/L.4 and E/2001/SR.4)	2	13 March 2001	7
2001/211	Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.6)	2	3 May 2001	7
2001/212	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (E/2001/L.6)	2	3 May 2001	7
2001/213	Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item under agenda item 14, Social and human rights questions, of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy" (E/2001/L.6)	2	3 May 2001	8
2001/214	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2001/8 and E/2001/SR.8)	2	3 May 2001	8

Note: The provisional texts of the decisions adopted by the Council at its resumed organizational session for 2001 are circulated herein for information. The final texts will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 1* (E/2001/99).

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Decision No.	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2001/215	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session (E/2001/8 and E/2001/SR.8)	2	3 May 2001	11
2001/216	Measures to be taken for implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission of Inquiry on forced labour (E/2001/48, E/2001/51 and E/2001/SR.8)	2	3 May 2001	11
2001/217	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2001/L.5)	2	3 May 2001	11
2001/218	Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2001/42 (Part I)-E/CN.18/2001/3 (Part I))	2	3 May 2001	12
2001/219	The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe (E/2001/L.7 and E/2001/SR.9)	2	4 June 2001	12
2001/220	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems that the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights (E/2001/L.7)	2	4 June 2001	13
2001/221	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (E/2001/L.7)	2	4 June 2001	13
2001/222	Human rights and indigenous issues (E/2001/L.7)	2	4 June 2001	14

* Decision 2001/201 (see document E/2001/INF/2) is hereby renumbered 2001/201 A.

2001/201 B
Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th and 8th plenary meetings, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

Statistical Commission

The Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Algeria**, **Denmark**, **Ghana**, **New Zealand**, **Russian Federation**, **South Africa** and **Spain**.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

Commission on Population and Development

The Council elected the following 13 Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Botswana**, **China**, **Gambia**, **Ireland**, **Jamaica**, **Mexico**, **Nicaragua**, **Nigeria**, **Norway**, **Poland**, **Russian Federation**, **United States of America** and **Zambia**.

The Council also elected **Egypt** to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 and further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

Commission on Human Rights

The Council elected the following 14 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Armenia**, **Austria**, **Bahrain**, **Chile**, **Croatia**, **France**, **Mexico**, **Pakistan**, **Republic of Korea**, **Sierra Leone**, **Sudan**, **Sweden**, **Togo** and **Uganda**.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Council elected the following 13 Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Botswana**, **Burkina Faso**, **Cuba**, **Gabon**, **Guatemala**, **Indonesia**, **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, **Malaysia**, **Nicaragua**, **Republic of Korea**, **South Africa**, **Sudan** and **United Arab Emirates**.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Council elected the following 19 Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Australia**, **Belarus**, **Burkina Faso**, **China**, **Colombia**, **Gambia**, **Indonesia**, **Jamaica**, **Japan**, **Mexico**, **Netherlands**, **Nicaragua**, **Nigeria**, **Pakistan**, **Russian Federation**, **Spain**, **Turkey**, **Ukraine** and **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Council elected **Chad** and **Zimbabwe** to fill postponed vacancies for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

Commission on Sustainable Development

The Council elected the following 18 Member States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in 2005: **Antigua and Barbuda**, **Argentina**, **Azerbaijan**, **Belgium**, **Canada**, **China**, **Costa Rica**, **Croatia**, **Egypt**, **Germany**, **Lesotho**, **Nepal**, **Norway**, **Peru**, **Saudi Arabia**, **South Africa**, **Turkey** and **Uzbekistan**.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in 2005.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Council elected **Sri Lanka** to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

Commission on Human Settlements

The Council elected **Belgium** to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Council elected **Costa Rica** to a fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Council elected the following 11 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **China**, **Ecuador**, **France**, **Ireland**, **Jamaica**, **Lesotho**, **Nepal**, **Netherlands**, **Russian Federation**, **Slovenia** and **Switzerland**.

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Council elected **Mexico** in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/72 of 4 December 2000.

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund

The Council elected the following 11 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Antigua and Barbuda**, **Canada**, **Comoros**, **Czech Republic**, **Pakistan**, **Peru**, **Romania**, **Switzerland**, **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, **United States of America** and **Yemen**.

The Council decided that **France**, **Germany** and **Norway**, which were to withdraw from the Board effective 1 January 2002, would be replaced, respectively, by **Spain**, **Turkey** and **Luxembourg** for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2003.

Executive Board of the World Food Programme

The Council elected the following four Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Algeria**, **Cameroon**, **Cuba** and **Iraq**.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from list D, as set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

International Narcotics Control Board

The Council elected the following seven members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2002: Madan Mohan **Bhatnagar** (India), Elisaldo **Carlini** (Brazil), Rosa María **del Castillo** (Peru), Jacques **Franquet** (France), Hamid A. **Ghodse** (Islamic Republic of Iran), Robert **Lousberg** (Netherlands) and Rainer Wolfgang **Schmid** (Austria).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

The Council elected **Haiti** to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS)

The Council elected the following eight Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **Brazil**, **Burundi**, **Germany**, **Kenya**, **India**, **Philippines**, **Russian Federation** and **Spain**.

The Council decided that **Finland**, which was to withdraw from the Board effective immediately, would be replaced by **Norway** for a term beginning on 3 May 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002.

Nominations

Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Council nominated the following seven Member States for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: **China**, **Ethiopia**, **Japan**, **Nigeria**, **Republic of Korea**, **Tunisia** and **Uruguay**.

Appointments

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 1999/65 of 26 October 1999, endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the applications for membership in the reconfigured Committee as follows:

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Subcommittee): **Argentina**, **Australia**, **Austria**, **Belgium**, **Brazil**, **Canada**, **Czech Republic**, **Finland**, **France**, **Germany**, **Greece**, **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, **Ireland**, **Italy**, **Japan**, **Netherlands**, **New Zealand**, **Norway**, **Poland**, **Qatar**, **South Africa**, **Spain**, **Sweden**, **Ukraine**, **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and **United States of America**.

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Subcommittee): **Argentina**, **Australia**, **Austria**, **Belgium**, **Brazil**, **Canada**, **China**, **Czech Republic**, **Finland**, **France**, **Germany**, **India**, **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, **Italy**, **Japan**, **Mexico**, **Morocco**, **Netherlands**, **Norway**, **Poland**, **Russian Federation**, **South Africa**, **Spain**, **Sweden**, **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and **United States of America**.

Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Council appointed the following three members to the Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 2001: Juka Fatou **Jabang** (Gambia), Cecilia **Valcárcel Alcázar** (Spain) and Gloria **Valerín** (Costa Rica).

2001/210
Establishment of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 13 March 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the ministerial declaration[1] on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy, adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 2000, and Council resolution 2000/29 of 28 July 2000:

(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary steps to establish the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, in consultation with the regional groups, as recommended in the above-mentioned report and taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

(c) Also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present decision to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001.

2001/211
Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation should be "Regional perspective on globalization: an opportunity for catching-up or a risk of falling behind in the development process".

2001/212
Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 1996/43 of 26 July 1996, 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, 1998/49 of 16 December 1998, 1999/1 of 2 February 1999 and 1999/51 of 29 July 1999 and General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

[2] E/2001/7.

institutions[3] and the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Council:[4]

(a) Decided to examine the issue in a substantive manner at the substantive session of 2001, taking into account the progress made thus far in the implementation of the various provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 a report on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B and Council resolutions 1998/46 and 1999/51, as well as a consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions.

2001/213
Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item under agenda item 14, Social and human rights questions, of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy"

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2001 of the Council, a supplementary sub-item under item 14, Social and human rights questions, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy".[5]

2001/214
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Special consultative status

Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique

Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation

Association santé et environnement

Association tunisienne du planning familial

Center for Migration Studies of New York

[3] A/55/180-E/2000/67 and Corr.1.
[4] E/2000/85.
[5] See E/2001/43.

Center for Studies on Turkey

Centre for Adivasee Studies and Peace

Centre for Development Studies and Action

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples

Côte d'Ivoire Ecologie

DIYA

Empowering Widows in Development

Fédération européenne d'associations nationales travaillant avec les sans-abri

Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture

Girls Incorporated

Grameena Vikas Samithi

Greek Council for Refugees

Hadassah

Indian Council for Child Welfare

Institute for Security Studies

International Family Health

International Telecommunication Academy

International Women's Rights Action Watch

Kethea

Korea Women's Associations United

League of Kenya Women Voters

Lebanese Association for Popular Action

Marie Stopes International

Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters

Mediterranean Women's Forum

Mexican Foundation for Family Planning

MINBYUN

Mira Resource Center for Black, Immigrant and Refugee Women

Monitor International

National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda

National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales

National Fishworkers' Forum

Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal Citizenship

Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer

Triglav Circle

United Nations Association of Mauritius

Women's Health in Women's Hands

Zhinocha Hromada

Roster

Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Augustin Pro Juarez

European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association

Fayette Companies

Global Crop Protection Federation

SOS Women

Support Coalition International

Yachay Wasi

YMCA of/du Canada

(b) To reclassify two organizations from special to general consultative status as follows:

General consultative status

Agence internationale pour le développement

Association tunisienne des mères

(c) Not to grant consultative status to the following six non-governmental organizations:

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

International Group of P&I Clubs

Management Science for Health

Mandat international

National Opinion Research Center

Olabisi Olaleye Foundation

(d) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided to close consideration of the applications of the following non-governmental organizations:

Hague Appeal for Peace

Youth Federation of World Peace

(e) To note that three cases of complaints submitted by States have been closed.

2001/215
Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session.[6]

2001/216
Measures to be taken for implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission of Inquiry on forced labour

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration until its substantive session of 2001, in July 2001, of the request of the International Labour Organization for inclusion of an additional agenda item entitled "Measures to be taken for the implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission of Inquiry on forced labour".[7]

2001/217
Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996, 54/143 of 17 December 1999 and 55/72 of 4 December 2000, in which the Assembly had decided to enlarge the Executive Committee, took note of the request for the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the annex to the note verbale dated 21 January 1999 from the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[8] and recommended that, at its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly decide on the issue of the enlargement of the Executive Committee from 57 to 58 States.

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[6] E/2001/8.

[7] See E/2001/48, annex.

[8] E/1999/13.

2001/218
Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 4 (i) of its resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, decided that the first and fifth substantive sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests would be held in New York, that two of the three intervening sessions would be held in Geneva and one in San José, Costa Rica, and that any ministerial segment to be convened during the intervening period would be convened during the session held in San Jose.

2001/219
The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/12 of 18 April 2001, approved the decision of the Commission:

(a) To request the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint for one year a special representative of the Commission with a mandate to examine the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; in reporting on the human rights situation in Kosovo, the Special representative should:

(i) Consult closely with the international civilian presence, particularly representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(ii) Closely monitor the situation, paying particular attention to those areas that remain a source of concern, including cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the release of unjustly detained prisoners, including Kosovar Albanians, the identification of persons missing as a result of conflict, the protection of minorities, trafficking in persons and the right of return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(iii) Cooperate closely with the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Belgrade and Sarajevo and with her Special Envoy on persons deprived of liberty in connection with the Kosovo crisis in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia so as to avoid duplication of effort;

(b) To request the Special Representative to submit an interim report on her/his findings to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/220
Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems that the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/30 of 20 April 2001, endorsed the Commission's decision to appoint an independent expert to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[9] in the light, inter alia, of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the Commission on a draft optional protocol for the consideration of communications in relation to the Covenant[10] and the comments made in that regard by States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the report of the workshop on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, with particular reference to the draft optional protocol to the Covenant, and to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session with a view to its consideration of possible follow-up and future actions, including the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Commission to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the Covenant.

2001/221
Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/46 of 23 April 2001, endorsed the decision of the Commission:

(a) To renew, for a three-year period, the mandate of the Working Group of five independent experts entrusted with the task of investigating enforced or involuntary disappearances;

(b) To request the Chairperson of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, after consultations with the Bureau and the regional groups, to appoint an independent expert to examine the existing international criminal and human rights framework for the protection of persons from enforced or involuntary disappearance, taking into account relevant legal instruments at the international and regional levels, intergovernmental arrangements on judicial cooperation, the draft international convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance[11] transmitted by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in its resolution 1998/25 of 26 August 1998,[12] and also

[9] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[10] E/CN.4/1997/105, annex.
[11] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/19, annex.
[12] See E/CN.4/1999/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/45, chap. II, sect. A.

comments of States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with a view to identifying any gaps in order to ensure full protection from enforced or involuntary disappearance and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session and to the working group established under paragraph 12 of Commission resolution 2001/46, at its first session;

(c) To establish, at its fifty-eighth session, an inter-sessional open-ended working group of the Commission, with the mandate to elaborate, in the light of the findings of the independent expert, a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, taking into account, inter alia, the draft international convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, transmitted by the Subcommission in its resolution 1998/25, for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly.

2001/222
Human rights and indigenous issues

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/57 of 24 April 2001, endorsed the decision of the Commission:

(a) To appoint, for a three-year period, a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, with the following functions:

(i) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant sources, including Governments, indigenous people themselves and their communities and organizations, on violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(ii) To formulate recommendations and proposals on appropriate measures and activities to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people;

(iii) To work in close relation with other special rapporteurs, special representatives, working groups and independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, taking into account the request of the Commission contained in its resolution 1993/30 of 5 March 1993;[13]

(b) To invite the Special Rapporteur:

(i) To take into account a gender perspective while carrying out her/his mandate, paying special attention to discrimination against indigenous women;

(ii) To pay special attention to violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous children;

(iii) To take into account, in carrying out his/her task, all the recommendations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23 and corrigenda), chap. II, sect. A.

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues relevant to his/her mandate;

(iv) To consider, in performing her/his work, the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on matters concerning his/her mandate;

(c) To request the Chairperson of the Commission of Human Rights, following formal consultations with the Bureau and the regional groups through the regional coordinators, to appoint as Special Rapporteur an individual of recognized international standing and experience;

(d) To request the Special Rapporteur to submit annual reports on her/his activities to the Commission on Human Rights, starting at its fifty-eighth session;

(e) To request the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human, technical and financial assistance to the Special Rapporteur for the fulfilment of her/his mandate.